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WOOLSON & CO.'S

CATALOGUE OF

Hardy Perennial Plants,

BULBS, SHRUBS, FERNS

AND

CLIMBERS.

SPRING AND FALL OF 1881.

PASSAIC, N. J.

P. O. Box 180.

PREFACE.

In presenting this, our Fifth Annual Catalogue, to our friends, we would thank them for the generous orders with which they have favored us during the past year. We would say to these as well as to those with whom we have not yet had dealings, that our stock is larger and more varied than ever before, and that our facilities for filling orders have been greatly increased. We publish this spring only a Price List; the descriptions of the plants are for the most part given in the large Catalogue of 80 pages, issued last spring. That Catalogue we will mail to our customers free, and to all others for 10 cents in stamps, which sum will be refunded with the first order.

Packing. Our method of packing has secured the highest commendations from the principal dealers abroad as well as from our customers in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

Order Early. As the stock of some of the rarer plants is limited, it will be necessary, in order to insure the most satisfactory returns, to order very early. All orders will be filled in rotation.

We have divided our plants into several groups or sections in order to make the selection easier for our customers.

Our Collection of Bulbs is especially full, containing, as we believe, the best and newest varieties, many of which are not to be found elsewhere in this country and in but few collections abroad. We would particularly recommend our choice named varieties of *Iris Kæmpferi* as the most select that can be found here or in Europe. *Clematis coccinea*, introduced by us, has proved one of the finest climbing plants in cultivation. There will also be found in this List some of the newer and showier plants of which we have the entire stock in this country.

Customers may rely upon our filling their orders in a liberal and carefnl manner, and when in the rush of the busy season any mistake occurs, we shall be glad to rectify it.

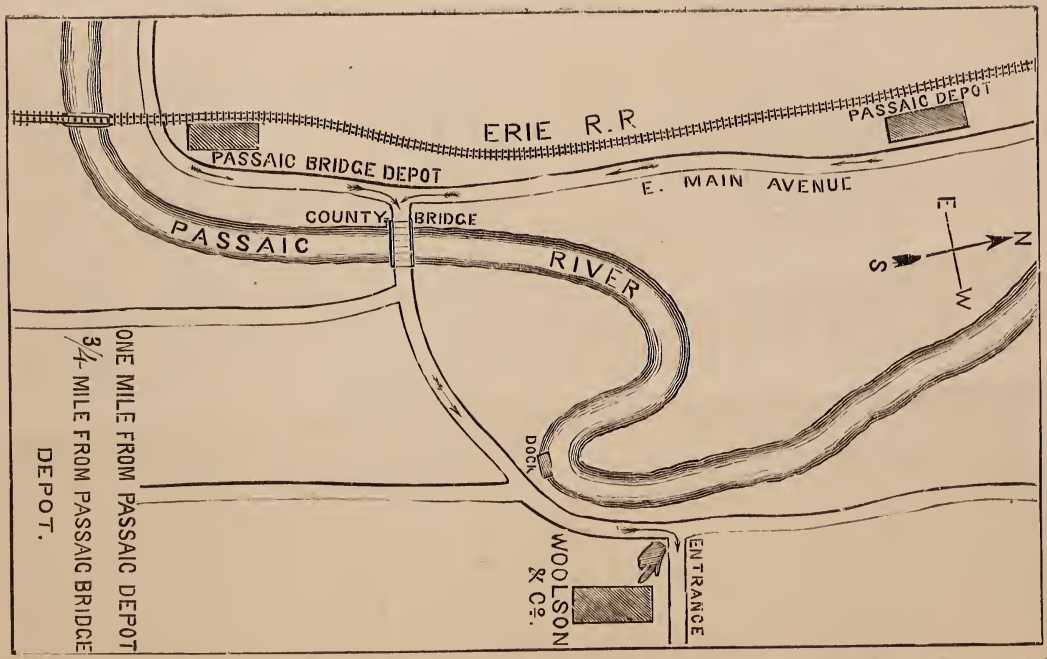
Remit in P. O. Orders drawn on Passaic, N. J., or in postage stamps for small amounts.

We cannot forward orders by mail to Canada and the Provinces, but must send by express; in all such cases we will add plants enough to cover the extra cost.

We shall always be glad to see our friends and customers at our grounds and greenhouses, and would say that May and June for spring, and September and October for fall, are the most favorable months in which to visit us, there being more plants in flower then than at other times.

WOOLSON & CO.,

PASSAIC, N. J.



Passaic is on the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad—formerly the Erie. Usual time from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers Street, forty-five minutes: from foot of Twenty-third Street, one hour. Friends visiting us from, and intending to return to, New York, should take an "excursion ticket" for the round trip. At Passaic Depot public vehicles may usually be had. Those who wish to walk, will find the above map useful as a guide from both Passaic Depot and Passaic Bridge. The distance from Passaic Bridge is somewhat shorter, but all trains do not stop at that station.

INTRODUCTORY.

We ask your attention to our special catalogue of *Herbaceous* and other *Hardy Plants.*

It will be found to contain many plants that have been favorites from early gardening times, and still hold a place in popular favor—eminently the people's, or everybody's plants.

There are also numerous new things, that have been introduced but a few years, but have come to stay.

Besides, there are some of promise never before offered in this country.

When we see in foreign journals and catalogues, plants praised in the most glowing terms, our gratification at seeing the attractive novelty accredited to the United States, is somewhat qualified, when we remember that they cannot be found in any private garden, and probably in no commercial establishment in this their native country. This catalogue contains a number of *native* plants, introduced for the reason that they are *good.*

It may be asked why we make a specialty of Hardy Plants. It is the tendency of all kinds of business to subdivide, and while general florists and general nurserymen keep a few of these plants, they find it impracticable, in the press of other business, to keep up a full stock, as to do it properly requires a distinct department. Indeed, our attempt to make a specialty of these plants and supply the increasing demand for them is due more to the solicitation of those in "the trade" than to any other cause.

These are good reasons for making the propagation and supplying of Hardy Plants a distinct branch of commercial horticulture. The different kinds require a great variety of treatment in propagation, and one must know the peculiar demands of each. The rough division of a clump with the spade to supply a plant, often results in giving the customer a large mass of stems and very little root, and the piece, when planted, is hardly more than a cutting, which may grow in time, and may not. Our aim is to supply plants with *good roots,* which if not so large as a portion of a clump, will be sure to grow, and in a short time make a better plant. This we do by raising from seeds, cuttings, or such other means as the particular plants require.

Our list contains only tested kinds. A much larger number than is here offered are under trial, and those found desirable will be added in future.

No one who has not undertaken to preserve a large collection of these plants with accurate names, is aware of the difficulties attending it. We have endeavored, at the risk of differing with others, to observe botanical accuracy in nomenclature.

In placing the plants in alphabetical order, we have followed the systematic, or botanical names; to do this with their popular names would lead to great confusion, as many plants have two, three, or more. For the convenience of those who prefer the English, or common names, we present an index of these.

If any of our friends wish for hardy plants not contained in this catalogue, they will please make their wants known, as we have a great number of which the stock is not sufficiently large to warrant placing them in the catalogue.

Native plants are above referred to, and we would encourage our friends to bring such of these as are desirable into their gardens or grounds. It may be thought this advice is against our own interests as plant-sellers, but this is not so, as the love for plants is never satisfied, and it is generally those who have the most that buy the most. Aside from any other consideration, we have found so much satisfaction in bringing native plants into cultivation,

that we would point out a new source of pleasure to all lovers of plants. To aid in this matter, we shall be very glad to name native plants for those who will forward proper specimens to our address, from any part of the country, enclosing postal-card or stamp for a reply.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

We propose to sell (and buy) for cash, and for cash only.

Money may be sent in Registered Letters, or in Postal Money-Orders upon the Postmaster at Passaic, N. J.

☞ Please Notice. Write your Name, Post-office, County, and State, *all* of them plainly. We have known several cases in which orders and money have been sent, and the writer had omitted to *sign* his own name. The name of the State is often omitted, and unless the postmark happens to be very legible, there is no clue to the writer.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

The postal laws allow plants, etc., to be sent by mail, up to the weight of four lbs. in one parcel. Having had much experience in forwarding plants by mail, we can pack in such a manner as to insure all possible safety. Plants sent by mail must necessarily be limited in size, and we advise all, where practicable, to have their

PLANTS SENT BY EXPRESS,

if for no other reason than because we can generally give larger plants, and are not obliged to remove all the earth to avoid its weight. We make no chargefor packing, and will put in extra plants to cover the express charges, except for unusual distances and localities.

ORDER EARLY.

A share of our stock is in the open ground, and it is desirable that we know how much must be taken up before growth begins. Of some choice things the stock is limited, and as orders will be filled in the order of their receipt, the earlier ones will be most likely to be filled satisfactorily.

OUR COLLECTIONS

are arranged to give satisfactory selections for the sums named, and to furnish plants at a much cheaper rate than when the purchaser makes his own selection of varieties.

INDUCEMENTS.

Those who order plants amounting to $5, at the catalogue prices, may select, in addition, other plants to the amount of $1, and so on for each additional $5. N. B.—This does not apply to the collections in which the largest discount is already made.

FINALLY AND PARTICULARLY.

Having commenced in this business, we expect to continue in it, and we propose to give such satisfaction to each purchaser that when he has once dealt with us, he will continue to do so. To this end we ask our correspondents to aid us. If anything appears unsatisfactory in our dealings with them, we ask them to give us at once an opportunity to set the matter right, by immediately informing us of the cause of dissatisfaction, as we are well aware that no possible care will absolutely and always avoid errors and omissions. Moreover, we propose to be as careful with small orders as with large. If the catalogue contains but one plant that you desire, send for that one. If a neighbor, or a distant friend is a lover of, and cultivator of plants, give his address, that we may send him a catalogue.

DIFFERENT WAYS IN GARDENING.

WHAT ARE HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS?

As this catalogue is devoted mainly to Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants, it is proper to explain what they are. The term hardy is sufficiently well understood; perennial plants are those which live from year to year, and do not die off at the end of one year, like *annuals*, or at the end of two years, like *biennials*. But shrubs and trees are perennials, and to distinguish those plants of which the stem dies down every year, while the root remains alive for many years, they are called *herbaceous* perennials, as they have herb-like stems.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between herbaceous perennials and some of the woody perennials, or shrubs. Many of the low-growing shrubs are quite in place in the herbaceous bed, as are a number of plants which are only half shrubs, the lower part of the stem becoming woody, while the upper part remains green and dies down in winter.

As proper associates for the herbaceous plants we have included several fine shrubs, and woody climbers, believing that both these would be more generally cultivated if people knew which were the desirable kinds.

A SHORT TALK ON GARDENING.

Within the last twenty or twenty-five years new fashions have been introduced in gardening. The "Massing" or "Bedding" styles, unknown to old gardeners, have been introduced, in which whole beds, or parts of beds, are filled with plants of one kind, which by their flowers, or brightly-colored foliage, produce a brilliant effect. Plants with strongly contrasting colors set closely in lines, form what is called "ribbon-planting," and is often very effective. In this style of gardening, ornamental designs, sometimes large and elaborate, are worked out in flowers and foliage of different colors. The plants used in this kind of planting are mostly greenhouse kinds, such as Pelargoniums or Geraniums, Coleuses, and many others, and some annuals are used. There are not very many herbaceous perennials that can be thus employed, though some are suited to this work. When this style of gardening was first introduced abroad, it became immensely popular, and all plants not capable of being used in bedding, fell into such neglect that many were in danger of being lost to cultivation. Since then a reaction has taken place, and while bedding will always be practised, other kinds of gardening now receive, and are likely in the future to receive, more attention than they have had of late.

SUB-TROPICAL GARDENING

is another recent style, in which plants are valued more for the beauty of their form and the grace of their foliage, than for their flowers. In gardening in this style, plants of various classes are used; Palms, Bananas, and others from the hot-house; Castor-oil plants and other tall-growing annuals, and

several hardy herbaceous plants, and even shrubs and some trees are brought into the service.

THE WILD GARDEN

is still another modern style, in which a place is set apart for such hardy plants as will take care of themselves. This is a kind of gardening which those who have abundant room and a real love for plants can follow with much pleasure, as by setting apart a nook, they can bring into it all the attractive native wild plants they meet with, as well as such hardy perennials from other countries, as are likely to make themselves at home.

THE MIXED BORDER.

This is the oldest style of flower-gardening. In this, each plant stands on its own merits, and is not planted for its effect in a mass. It is what is known as the "old-fashioned" style of gardening, in which plants are set and cared for for the love of them. In this all classes of plants find a place, including perennials of all kinds, biennials, annuals, tender plants from the greenhouse and window, and even low shrubs. Because the contents of such a bed are varied, it need not be without order; if it is surrounded by a path, then the taller-growing plants are placed in the center, with the lowest at the edges, and those of intermediate hight between; if the path is on one side, only then the tallest plants should be at the rear. Each of these different styles of gardening has its place, and it is not necessary in advocating one to decry another, as each is best suited to particular localities and circumstances. In advocating the mixed border, we merely claim that it will meet the wants of more people in moderate circumstances, than any other kind of flower-gardening. And those who really love flowers, as individuals, can take more pleasure in cultivating them where they can reach their full development, than when they are crowded into a mass, to produce a particular effect of color.

WHY HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS SHOULD BE CULTIVATED.

The first reason is, for their beauty. They afford not only a great variety in habit of the plant, but much diversity and beauty of foliage, while the flowers present an interminable variety in form and color. In time of blooming they range from the earliest spring to latest autumn, and by a proper selection a continuous bloom can be kept up during the entire season.

Another reason is their permanence. When the foliage fades, or the frost ends their career, that is not the last of them, but we know that they will appear the following spring in new strength and beauty.

Another reason is, they pay good dividends. One can give away the increase, and still be as rich as he was before; at the same time he can do good to his neighbors and friends by adding to their enjoyments. They are but little trouble, is a reason that will commend itself to many. When once planted, they may usually be left for three or four years, and in some cases much longer. They are generally abundant bloomers, and many are excellent for cut flowers.

WHY THEY ARE NOT GENERALLY CULTIVATED.

The chief reason has been the difficulty in procuring them. Dealers have not kept anything like a general stock, and most cultivators are too impatient to start with the seeds. This is especially the case with novices, who have hardly the patience to wait for annuals to bloom, but to sow seeds and

cultivate the plant for one or two seasons before its flowers appear, is something that very few will do.

Fashion has much to do with gardening, and fashion has of late years been in favor of other plants. It is a singular fact that the older herbaceous plants are more common in the newer Western States than they are in the older States of the East. Those who, many years ago, followed the injunction to "go West," and went as pioneers, took with them bits of the plants that were dear to them in the home garden, and these have been kept up in the Western States, while in the older States they have been gradually pushed aside by new and for the time fashionable plants, while the older kinds have in many cases disappeared from the gardens.

THE CULTIVATION OF HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

is exceedingly simple. As a general thing these plants will grow where any plants will. All that they require is a good garden soil—a warm and light one being generally better than a cold and heavy soil. It is useless to expect these or any other plants to succeed in a wet, undrained soil. As the plants are to remain for several years in one place, the soil should be fairly rich, and if not so, should have fine manure carefully forked in each spring.

Planting.—The position of the plant will be governed by its hight and habit of growth, both of which are mentioned in the description. Low-growing kinds must not be hidden by the taller ones. As a general rule, the taller the plant, the farther it should be set from the edge of the bed. As the plants will spread with more or less rapidity, sufficient room should be allowed. In setting the plants, do not merely dig a hole large enough to receive them, but break up and mellow the soil for a spade's depth. Spread the roots well, so that none will remain in a dense mass, and work the soil well in among them, taking care that no hollow places are left.

Summer Culture.—All that is required is such stirring of the soil with the hoe and rake as will keep the weeds down and the surface light and open. A steel rake, with long and sharp teeth, is most useful for this purpose. Tall-growing kinds should be supported by stakes, to prevent them from being blown over; these should be hidden as much as possible by the foliage. As a general thing, these plants, when well established, suffer less from drouth than others, but in a very dry time they should be watered, if necessary. As the flowers pass their prime the flowering stems should be cut away, not only as a matter of neatness, but to prevent the plant from exhausting itself in perfecting seeds. Of course, if seeds are wanted, a sufficient number of stems should be left to produce them.

Winter Treatment.—All the plants offered are hardy in the climate of New York City, and are likely to be so, unless stated to the contrary, throughout the Northern States; yet these and other hardy plants are benefited by a slight covering during the winter. This may be straw, marsh or bog-hay, or other litter, thrown on after the ground has begun to freeze. While not absolutely necessary, this winter covering protects the plants from the effects of alternate freezing and thawing, and they bloom the stronger for it. The practice of covering the beds with coarse manure in the fall, raking off the litter in spring, and forking in the fine manure, is objectionable on account of the weed-seeds thus introduced.

Division and Replanting.—The herbaceous perennials, if the clumps do not become so inconveniently large as to need division, will after a while require removal, because they have exhausted the soil immediately around them. Some require this in three years, while others may be left for five or more years. Of course, whenever the clumps are too large, they should be divided, and when a lack of vigor, and decrease of flowers show that they

need it, transplanting should be done. Division is generally best done when the plant is through flowering, usually at the end of summer. If divided then, the replanted portions become well established before winter. It is more frequently put off until the time for "making garden" in the spring, which, with the majority of plants, answers perfectly well. When the whole bed needs renewing, lift the clumps with their adhering earth, set them aside under the shelter of a fence or elsewhere, and give the bed a generous dressing of fine old manure. In resetting the plants, their positions should be changed as far as possible, so as to give each a new spot. Division of clumps with many fibrous roots and numerous buds may be performed with a sharp spade, cutting them into as many parts as may be desirable. Some clumps, with large roots, need more care; the earth should be shaken out of these, and the mass divided by the use of a strong knife, taking care that each piece of root has a bud attached.

PROPAGATING HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

By Seeds.—While the seeds of some kinds may be kept for months, or several years, and will grow readily when sown, many must be sown as soon as ripe, else they will remain in the ground a whole year before they germinate, if they do so at all. We sow the seeds of those which ripen before the middle of August, at once, and thus get plants large enough to endure the winter, with the protection of a cold frame, or of evergreen boughs. These are transplanted in spring, and some kinds will flower that year.

By Cuttings.—Some herbaceous plants may be readily propagated by cuttings of the young stems. To do this successfully, a propagating-house is needed, and the plants must be prepared the fall before. The plants are taken up and put into pots or boxes, and kept in a pit or cellar until February or March. They are then placed in a warm greenhouse and started into growth; cuttings are made from the shoots, in the same manner as ordinary greenhouse plants are propagated.

ALPINE PLANTS AND ROCK-WORK.

There are many plants found growing wild only in Alpine regions; a portion of these will succeed in ordinary soil in the garden border, another portion can only be satisfactorily grown by imitating as far as may be their natural locations; this has led to the rock-work, or rock-garden. The popular notion of a rock-work is very far from the correct one. A structure arising abruptly from a lawn, built up with stones and mortar in such a manner as to contain pockets, and these filled with any plants that can be coaxed or forced to grow there, without reference to their natural habitats, may be a rock-*work*, but is not a rock-garden. Neither is a promiscuous heap of stones with the interstices filled with earth a rock-garden. The reasons why Alpine plants flourish better on a properly constructed rockery than elsewhere are, that while the plant itself is exposed to full sun, its very long and fine roots can run down in the crevices, where the soil is cool, and while continually moist is also constantly well drained. Unless a rock-garden secures these, the chances are that the plants will do better in an ordinary border than on any rockery that fails to provide them. In building a rock-garden, let there be an abundance of pockets and crevices of different sizes, filled with leaf-mould if possible, but see that each one has a soil-connection quite down to the earth. When this is done, the roots will receive moisture from below by capillary attraction; if it is neglected, the plants will be as badly off as if in flower-pots, and will probably fail. This essential being secured in a rock-garden, it should be made to appear as much like

nature as possible, and should be situated in some place where natural rocks might properly be left, and never upon the lawn or in the ornamental part of the grounds. While Alpine plants when well established are in nature exposed to the full action of the sun and winds, when planted in the rockery they should be sheltered at first until their roots become well established.

ALPINE PLANTS IN COMMON GARDENS.

Those who have neither the locality nor the materials for a proper rock-garden may cultivate most of the Alpine and rock plants with fair success by imitating the above conditions as far as may be in the border. Select a spot that is naturally well drained, and excavate the earth to the depth of 24 inches; put in 6 inches of small stones, broken bricks, etc., to make sure of good drainage; fill up with leaf-mould or peaty soil, with sufficient sand to keep it open. When the plants are set, *mulch them* with stones, *i.e.*, have a lot of small stones from the size of a filbert up to the bulk of half a hen's egg—all the better if flattish rather than round—and put these around the plants to the depth of two inches or more. This covering of stones, while it allows the rain to enter the soil, checks evaporation and keeps the soil moist, cool, and loose.

NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN PLANTS.

This Catalogue contains a large number of those native plants that are sufficiently showy or interesting to commend them to all lovers of plants. We have besides these a large number, not here enumerated, of plants that are of botanical interest only. We would suggest to those at home or abroad who are making botanical collections that they send us their lists of desiderata of American plants. Through our extended correspondence we are able to reach most of the important stations for rare plants, and can within a reasonable time procure such as are not in stock.

LIST OF
HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

	Per doz.	Each.
Acæna microphylla		25
Novæ-Zelandica		25
pulchella		25
Achillea Egyptiaca		25
tomentosa	$2.00	20
Actæa alba	2.00	20
spicata, var. rubra	2.00	20
Adonis vernalis	2.00	20
Æthionema coridifolium	2.50	25
Ajuga reptans, var. rubra	2.00	20
Aletris farinosa	2.00	20
Amsonia Tabernæmontana	2.00	20
Anchusa angustifolia	2.50	25
Italica	2.50	25
Anemone fulgens	2.50	25
Japonica	2.50	25
" var. Honorine Jobert	2.50	25
narcissiflora	2.00	20
nemorosa cœrulea.—*New, very fine*	2.50	25
" alba, fl. pl	2.50	25
" bracteata, fl. pl	2.50	25
Pennsylvanica	2.00	20
Pulsatilla	2.50	25
stellata	2.00	20
sylvestris	2.50	25
vernalis	2.50	25
Anthemis tinctoria	2.50	25
Anthericum Liliago	2.50	25
Liliastrum	3.00	30
Apios tuberosa	1.50	15
Aquilegia cœrulea	2.50	25
" alba	3.00	30
fragrans	3.00	30
glandulosa		50

	Per doz.	Each.
Arabis alpina	2.00	20
" variegata	2.50	25
Arenaria Balearica	2.00	20
Aristolochia Clematitis	2.00	20
Serpentaria	2.00	20
Armeria vulgaris	2.00	20
Arnebia echioides.—*A splendid novelty, with yellow flowers, offered now for the first time; a few plants.*		2.50
Asarum Canadense	2.00	20
caudatum	2.00	20
Europæum	2.00	20
Virginicum	2.00	20
Asclepias tuberosa	2.50	25
verticillata	2.50	25
Asperula odorata, (*Waldmeister*)	2.50	25
Asphodelus luteus	2.50	25
Aster amellus, var. Bessarabicus	2.50	25
Chapmani	2.50	25
concolor	2.50	25
Novæ-Angliæ	2.50	25
oblongifolius	2.50	25
phyllolepis	2.50	25
ptarmicoides		30
Astilbe Japonica	2.50	25
Aubrietia deltoidea	2.50	25
" Græca	2.00	20
Eyeri.—*New*	2.50	25
Olympica.—*Very fine*	2.00	25
Baptisia australis	2.50	25
leucantha	2.50	25
Boykinia aconitifolia	2.00	20
Brunella grandiflora	2.00	20
Callirrhoë digitata	3.00	30
involucrata	3.00	30
Campanula Carpathica		30
Hendersoni		30
pyramidalis	2.50	25
Tenori	2.50	25
turbinata		30
Cardamine pratensis, fl. pl. (*Double Cuckoo Flower*)	3.00	30

	Per doz.	Each.
Cassia angustisiliqua.—*Very fine*		30
Marilandica	3.00	30
Catananche cœrulea	2.50	25
Centranthus ruber	2.50	25
" var. alba	2.50	25
Cerastium Biebersteinii	2.00	20
Boissieri	2.50	25
Chrysanthemum frutescens. (*New French Marguerite*).	3.00	30
Indicum.—25 *best named sorts*	2.50	25
Chrysopsis Mariana	2.50	25
Clematis angustifolia	2.50	25
Davidiana.—*New and fine*		50
Douglasii	2.50	25
recta	2.50	25
tubulosa.—*New, very fragrant*	5.00	50
Clintonia umbellata	2.50	25
Conoclinium cœlestinum	2.50	25
Convallaria majalis. (*Lily of the Valley.*)	2.00	20
Convolvulus Mauritanicus	2.50	25
Coreopsis lanceolata	2.50	25
Cornus Canadensis	2.50	25
Crucianella stylosa	2.00	20
Corydalis pallida.—*New from Japan, very fine*	5.00	50
Delphinium Cashmerianum.—*New, from Himalaya Mts. Profuse bloomer*	5.00	50
formosum	2.50	25
grandiflorum	2.00	20
Best Hybrid named sorts, new and very showy	3.00	30
Dianthus deltoides	2.00	20
Plumarius	2.00	20
Dicentra eximia	2.50	25
formosa	1.50	15
spectabilis	2.50	25
Dictamnus Fraxinella	3.00	30
" albus	3.00	30
Dodecatheon Meadia	2.00	20
Epimedium alpinum	2.50	25
macranthum	2.50	25
Erinus alpinus	2.00	20
Eupatorium ageratoides.—*Fine for forcing*	2.50	25
incarnatum	2.50	25

	Per doz.	Each.
Euphorbia corollata.—*Fine for cut flowers*	2.00	20
Myrsinites	2.50	25
Fragaria Indica	2.00	20
Funkia ovata	2.50	25
Sieboldii	2.50	25
subcordata	2.50	25
Galax aphylla	2.50	25
Genista tinctoria	2.50	25
Gentiana acaulis	2.50	25
Andrewsii	2.50	25
cruciata	2.50	25
Geranium cinereum		30
platypetalum	2.50	25
sanguineum	2.50	25
Geum coccineum	2.50	25
" fl. pl.—*Very showy*	3.00	30
triflorum	2.50	25
Gillenia trifoliata	2.50	25
Gypsophila acutifolia	3.00	30
cerastioides.—*New*	3.00	30
paniculata	3.00	30
Hedera Helix. (*English Ivy*)	2.50	25
Helenium autumnale	2.00	20
Hoopesii	2.00	20
Helianthus angustifolius	2.50	25
Maximiliani	2.50	25
orgyalis	2.50	25
Helleborus niger	5.00	50
" maximus		1.25
Helonias bullata	3.50	35
Hemerocallis Thunbergii.—*Best species*	3.00	30
Hepatica acutiloba	2.00	20
triloba	2.00	20
Hibiscus Californicus	2.50	25
coccineus.—*Beautiful scarlet flowers; not hardy in this latitude; must be taken up and kept in the cellar during winter*	3.50	35
militaris	3.00	30
Moscheutos	3.00	30
Houstonia cœrulea	2.00	20
serpyllifolia	2.50	25

	Per doz.	Each.
Hypericum pyramidatum	3.00	30
Hyssopus officinalis	2.50	25
" albus	2.50	25
Iberis corifolia	3.00	30
Garrexiana.—*New*	3.50	35
Gibraltarica	3.00	30
sempervirens	3.00	30
Iris Cashmeriana.—*New and fine*		1.00
cristata	1.50	15
cuprea	2.50	25
Florentina	2.50	25
Germanica.—*Best named varieties*	2.50	25
hexagona	2.50	25
Iberica.—*Very beautiful*	5.00	50
Kæmpferi Seedlings	2.50	25
" alba, fl. pl.	2.50	25

Daimio.—*Dark pink, pencilled with white; medium height; early.*

Daibutz.—*Deep indigo blue; semi-double; dwarf; medium early; first class.*

Emperor of Japan.—*Maroon; first class.*

Empress of Japan.—*Lavender, pencilled with white; tall, medium early; first class.*

Fusiyama.—*White, pencilled with purplish stripes, purple centre; tall; early; first class.*

Ichiban.—*Light reddish purple, pencilled with white; double; dwarf: medium early.*

Imperial Standard.—*Purplish pink, mottled with white; tall; early; first class.*

Iyeyas.—*Purplish blue; solid color; tall; early.*

Minister Mori.—*White, deeply laced with pink; early; first class.*

Mr. Buchanan.—*Light indigo blue; fine yellow eye; double; large; extra fine.*

Mr. Chotaro.—*Light blue, striped and mottled with white; tall; early.*

Murusaki.—*Purple, wavy petals.*

Otentosama.—*Light purple, slightly mottled with white; tall; very early; handsome.*

Pearl.—*Pure white; tall; early; first class.*

Perfection.—*White, pencilled and mottled with purple; dwarf; medium early; fine.*

Princess.—*Lilac, finely pencilled with blue; double; dwarf; fine.*

Professor Thurber.—*Purplish blue, mottled and spotted with white, fine yellow eye; double; early; first class.*

Robert Buist.—*Dark indigo blue; fine yellow eye; double; first class.*

Virginalis.—*Double white; extra fine.*

Water Nymph.—*White, deeply laced and shaded with lavender; tall; early; distinct.*

The above named varieties are from Mr. Thos. Hogg's collection and are the best in the market. Price $1.00 each.

	Per doz.	Each.
Iris Olbiensis, alba	$4.00	40
" cœrulea	2.00	20
" lutea	2.50	25
oxypetala.—*New*		60
pumila	1.50	15
Sibirica	2.50	25
Susiana	3.50	35
Tolmieana	2.00	20
verna	3.00	30
Ipomœa leptophylla	3.00	30
Leontopodium alpinum. (*Edelweiss.*)—*New and rare alpine plant*	5.00	50
Lewisia rediviva	2.50	25
Liatris Chapmani	2.50	25
cylindracea	2.50	25
elegans	2.50	25
punctata	2.50	25
pycnostachya	2.50	25
scariosa	2 50	25
spicata	2.50	25
We will send one each of the 7 species of Liatris for $1.25.		
Linnæa borealis	2.50	25
Lobelia cardinalis	2.00	20
syphilitica	2.00	20
Lychnis Chalcedonica	2.50	25
" fl. pl.	5.00	50
viscaria, fl. pl.	2.50	25
Lysimachia clethroides	2.50	25
Lythrum alatum	2.00	20
sp. Japan.—*Very fine*	2.50	25

	Per doz.	Each
Mertensia paniculata	2.50	25
Virginica	2.50	25
Micromeria Douglasii	2.50	25
Mimulus cardinalis	2.50	25
Nymphæa odorata	2.00	25
" var. minor	2.50	25
" " rubra.—*New and fine*		10.00
Œnothera Missouriensis	2.50	25
speciosa	2.50	25
Orobus vernus	2.50	25
Oxytropis Lamberti	3.00	30
Pachysandra procumbens	2.50	25
Papaver orientale, var. bracteatum	2.50	25
Pardanthus Chinensis	2.00	20
Pentstemon barbatus, var. Torreyi	2.50	25
Cobœa	3.00	30
" var. purpureus.	3.00	30
confertus, var. cœruleo-purpureus	2.50	25
Hybrids of P. grandiflorus and P. Murrayanus.—		
Very fine and showy	2.50	25
Phlox amœna	2.00	20
divaricata	2.50	25
pilosa	2.50	25
reptans	2.00	20
Stellaria.—*New and fine*	2.50	25
subulata	2.50	25
" var. nivalis	2.00	20
Best Garden Hybrids, named, over 100 sorts.—		
Assorted colors	2.00	25
Physostegia Virginica	2.00	20
Platycodon autumnale	3.00	30
grandiflorum	2.50	25
Podophyllum Emodi	3.00	30
peltatum	1.50	15
Primula cortusoides amœna	2.50	25
Japonica	2.50	25
veris purpurata	2.50	25
Pulmonaria angustifolia	3.00	30
Pyxidanthera barbulata	2.50	25
Ramondia Pyrenaica	3.00	30

	Per doz.	Each.
Ranunculus Cassubicus	2.00	20
fumariæfolius		50
Sabbatia chloroides	2.00	20
Salvia farinacea.—*New*	3.00	30
Sanguinaria Canadensis	1.50	15
Sarracenia flava	2.50	25
Drummondii	2.50	25
Psittacina	2.50	25
purpurea	2.00	20
variolaris	1.50	15
The above are all tender, except *S. purpurea*, and do best in a moist warm greenhouse, at the North.		
Saxifraga atropurpurea	2.00	20
cordifolia	2.50	25
crassifolia	2.50	25
Virginiensis	1.50	15
Scutellaria alpina	2.50	25
antirrhinoides	2.50	25
integrifolia	2.00	20
macrantha	3.00	30
Sedum Aizoon	3.00	30
Kamtschaticum	2.00	20
Maximowiczii	2.00	20
Nevii	2.00	20
Olympicum	2.00	20
pulchellum	2.50	25
Sieboldii	2.00	20
spectabile	3.00	30
ternatum	2.00	20
Sempervivum.—25 *best sorts*	1.50	15
Senecio pulcher.—*New*		50
Sidalcea humilis	3.00	30
malvæflora	3.00	30
Silene maritima	2.50	25
Pennsylvanica	2.00	20
regia	2.00	20
Virginica	2.00	20
Silphium integrifolium	3.00	30
perfoliatum	2.50	25
Sisyrinchium Bermudiana	2.00	20

	Per doz.	Each.
Soldanella alpina	2.00	20
minima	2.00	20
montana	2.00	20
Solidago occidentalis	2.00	20
rigida	2.00	20
Shortii.—*Very fine and showy*	2.50	25
stricta	2.00	20
Smilacina bifolia,	1.50	15
stellata	2.00	20
Spergula pilifera	2.00	20
Spiræa Aruncus	2.50	25
palmata	4.00	50
" elegans.—*New and fine*		1.50
Filipendula	2.00	20
" fl. pl.	2.50	25
sp. Japan.—*4 to 6 feet, with large panicles of white flowers in summer*	5.00	50
Stachys lanata	2.50	25
Stokesia cyanea	2.00	20
Tanacetum Balsamite	2.50	25
Thalictrum minus, var. adiantifolium	5.00	50
speciosum	3.00	30
sp. Japan	3.00	30
Thymus vulgaris aureus	2.00	20
Tolmiea Menziesii	2.00	20
Trandescantia pilosa	2.50	25
Virginica	2.00	20
" var. alba	2.50	25
Tritoma Macoweni	5.00 & 7.50	50 & 75
Uvaria grandiflora	2.50	25
Trollius laxus	2.50	25
Tunica Saxifraga	2.50	25
Uvularia grandiflora	2.00	20
Vancouveria hexandra	2.50	25
Vernonia fasciculata	2.50	25
Noveboracensis	2.00	20
Veronica alpina	2.00	20
amethystina	2.50	25
gentianoides	2.50	25
Virginica	2.00	20

	Per doz.	Each.
Vinca herbacea	2.00	20
minor	2.00	20
Viola Canadensis	2.00	20
cornuta	2.50	25
" var. Perfection	2.50	25
glabella	2.00	20
pedata	2.00	20
" var. bicolor.—*As fine and showy as a Pansy and perfectly hardy*	3.00	30
rostrata	2.50	25
Waldsteinia fragarioides	2.00	20
Xerophyllum asphodeloides	3.00	30
Yucca angustifolia		50 & 1.00
baccata.—*Not hardy*	2.50	25
filamentosa	$2.50 & 5.00	25 & 50
rupicola	3.50	35

BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.

In the following list will be found many new and rare bulbs not before offered in the U. S., together with the old and well-known favorites. Those marked with a * are not hardy, but should be taken up in autumn, and after being thoroughly dried, placed in a cool dry place where they will not be injured by frost. Those marked with a † are best planted in autumn.

	Per doz.	Each.
Allium acuminatum	$1.50	15
Cusickii.—*New*	1.50	15
fragrans	1.50	15
Geyeri.—*New*	1.50	15
madidum.—*New*	1.50	15
Moly	1.00	10
mutabile	1.50	15
Pedemontanum—*Splendid Novelty*		75
pulchellum	2.00	20
reticulatum	1.50	15
stellatum—*One of the finest*		25
serratum—*New*	2.00	20
Amaryllis lutea	2.00	20
Amianthium muscætoxicum	1.50	15
†Androstephium violaceum.—*Very fine*	2.00	20

	Per doz.	Each.
Arisæma Dracontium	.75	10
triphyllum	.75	10
†Brevoortia coccinea.—*Very fine*	2.00	20
†Brodiæa congesta	1.50	15
† grandiflora	1.50	15
† Howellii.—*New*	2.00	20
† minor	1.50	15
†Bulbocodium vernum	.75	10
Calochortus. (*Butterfly Tulip.*)—10 *of the best species.*	2.00	20
One of each species	1.75	
Camassia angusta	2.00	20
esculenta	1.00	10
Fraseri	1.00	0
Chionodoxa Luciliæ.—*A beautiful new early spring flowering plant with spikes of azure blue flowers*		1.50
*Chlorogalum pomeridianum.—(*Californian Soap Plant*)		25
Claytonia Virginica.—(*Spring Beauty*)	1.00	10
Colchicum speciosum.—*New and very fine*	3.00	30
*Cooperia Drummondii	2.00	20
pedunculata.—*New and fine; very fragrant*	2.50	25
†Corydalis bulbosa	1.00	10
† Kolpakowskiana.—*New and fine*		75
† nobilis		50
† Semenovi.—*New*		1.00
Eminium Ledebouri.—*New*		1.00
†Erythronium albidum	1.50	15
† Americanum	1.50	15
† Dens-canis	.75	10
† grandiflorum	1.50	15
*Eurycles Cunninghami.—(*Brisbane Lily*)		1.00
*Eustylis purpurea	1.50	15
Fritillaria biflora.—*New*	2.00	20
Kamchatkensis		50
minor		50
pallidiflora		1.00
Ruthenica		50
†Galanthus Elwesii.—*New*	2.00	20
† Imperati.—*New*	2.00	20
† Redoutei.—*New*	2.00	20
Gladiolus Colvillii	1.00	10
" albus	1.00	10

	Per doz.	Each.
Gladiolus dracocephalus	2.50	25
nanus	1.00	10
purpurea auratus	2.50	25
ramosus	1.00	10
Saundersi	5.00	50

The above species are all hardy in this latitude, but we would recommend taking them up in autumn and keeping them in a dry place until spring.

	Each.
*Gladiolus.—*Hybrids of Gandavensis, named sorts*	.10 to 5.00
100 *in* 10 *sorts, good*	8.00
100 *in* 10 " *extra*	10.00
100 *in* 10 " *new*	25.00
Mixtures, 100 *fine quality*	4.00
" 100 *extra* "	6.00
Separate colors, mixed, red varieties, per 100	3.00
" " " *pink striped,* "	5.00
" " " *white and light* "	8.00
" " " *yellow* "	12.00

We cannot too strongly recommend these mixed sorts for planting in masses, where names are not desired.

		Each.
*Habranthus Andersoni var. Americanus	1.50	15
*Hyacinthus candicans.—*Very fine, showy*	2.50	25
Iris, Bulbous Species.		
Caucasica major.—*New*	3.00	30
Kolpakowskiana.—*New, very fine*		50
† Pavonia.—(*Peacock Iris*)	1.00	10
† reticulata	2.50	25
† tuberosa.—(*Snakes-head Iris*)	1.50	15
† Xiphium (*Spanish Iris*)	1.00	10
† Xiphioides (*English Iris*)	1.00	10
Ixiolirion Kolpakowskiana.—*New, fine*		50
Tartaricum.—*New*		50
Korolkowia Sewerzowii.—*New; plant resembling the Crown Imperial*		1 50
†Leontice Altaica.—*New and fine*		50
Leucocrinum montanum.—*Very fine*	1.50	15
Lilium auratum.—*Imported*	5.00	50
Home grown	10.00	1.00

		Per doz.	Each.
	Lilium bulbiferum.—(*True*)		50
	callosum.—*Very rare and fine*		1.25
	Canadense	1.50	15
	" rubrum	1.50	15
	" var. Californica	2.50	25
	candidum	1.50	15
	" striatum	5.00	50
*	Catesbæi	1.50	15
	croceum	2.00	20
	Chalcedonicum	7.50	75
	Columbianum	1.50	15
	Dahuricum	2.00	20
	excelsum	5.00	50
	Hansoni		3.00
	Japonicum Brownii		2.00
	" Krameri		75
	longiflorum	2.00	20
	" var. Takesemæ	4.00	40
	" var. Wilsoni	10.00	1.00
	Martagon	2.50	25
	monadelphum	10.00	1.00
	pardalinum	2.50	25
	Parryi		1.25
	parvum	5.00	50
	Philadelphicum	1.50	15
	pulchellum		75
	speciosum, album præcox	7.50	75
	" " Japonicum	10.00	1.00
	" " monstrosum	2.50	25
	" punctatum	5.00	50
	" roseum	1.50	15
	" rubrum.—(*True*)		1.50
	" " *of Catalogues*	1.50	15
	superbum	1.50	15
	" *Extra*	2.50	25
	" var. Carolinianum		75
	Szovitzianum	3.50	35
	tenuifolium	3.50	35
	Thompsonianum		50
	Thunbergianum	2.00	20
	" aureo nigro maculatum	2.50	25

	Per doz.	Each.
Lilium Thunbergianum citrinum	$2.50	25
" grandiflorum	3.00	30
" multiflorum grandiflorum	2.50	25
tigrinum	2.00	20
" fl. pl.	1.50	15
" splendens.—*Finest variety*	2.00	20
umbellatum	2.50	25

We will send a choice selection from the above of 25 good varieties for $5.00; 25 extra varieties for $10.00. Rates per 100 given on application.

	Per doz.	Each.
*Milla biflora.—*New and very fine*		1.00
capitata	1.50	15
hyacinthina	1.50	15
*Montbrettia Pottsii.—*Splendid novelty: habit of the Gladiolus with brilliant scarlet flowers*		1.00
†Muscari botryoides	1.00	10
†Narcissus Poeticus	1.50	15
*Nemastylis geminiflora.—*Very fine*	1.50	15
Ornithogalum umbellatum	1.00	10
*Pancratium crassiflorum.—*New and fine*		50
Pæonia Brownii	3.50	35
tenuifolia, fl. pl.—*One of the finest plants for early flowering we have*	7.50	75
Rhexia Virginica—*Showy in masses*	1.00	10
*Scilla Clusii.—*New and fine*		50
Sisyrinchium grandiflorum	1.00	10
Thalictrum anemonoides	1.50	15
" fl. pl.—*New and fine*		50
Trillium cernuum	1.00	10
erectum	1.50	15
erythrocarpum	1.50	15
grandiflorum	1.50	15
ovatum	2.00	20
recurvatum	1.00	10
sessile var. Wrayi	2.50	25
Triteleia uniflora.—*Fine for forcing*	75	10
Tuberose.—*Common double*	1.00	10
Pearl	1.50	15
†Tulipa Greigii	5.00	50
† Kolpakowskiana	5.00	50

	Per doz.	Each.
† lutea	1.00	10
† viridiflora	1.50	15
*Zephyranthes candida	1.50	15
* Treatiæ	1.50	15
Zygadenus glaucus	1.00	10
Nuttallii	1.50	15
paniculatus	1.50	15

Fine selections from the above list *strictly* our choice at $1.00, $2.50, $5.00 and $7.50 per doz., 100 Bulbs in 50 sorts, our selection, $10.00, $20.00, $30.00 and $40.00.

CLIMBERS.

	Per doz.	Each.
Actinidia polygama	3.00	30
Akebia quinata	3.00	30
Ampelopsis heterophylla	2.50	25
tricuspidata	2.50	25
quinquefolia	2.50	25
Aristolochia Sipho.—(*Dutchman's Pipe*)		25
Bignonia capreolata	2.50	25
Clematis Catesbyana	3.00	30
coccinea.—*One of the finest novelties yet introduced; with numerous brilliant, scarlet flowers freely produced all summer*	5.00	50
crispa.—*Deliciously fragrant, purple flowers*	3.00	30
graveolens.—*Yellow flowers*	3.00	30
Pitcheri	3.00	30
verticillaris	2.50 & 5.00	25 & 50
Virginiana	2.50	25
Crawfurdia Japonica.—*This new and desirable plant known as the "Climbing Gentian," has flowered with us and is very beautiful. Flowers large purple*	5.00	50
Decumaria barbara	3.00	30
Euonymus radicans variegata	2.00	20
Lonicera brachypoda aurea	2.50	25
Japonica Hallii	2.50	25
Periclymenum var. Belgica	2.50	25
Maximowiczia Sinensis.—*New*	3.00	30

	Per doz.	Each.
Menispermum Canadense	2.50	25
Rosa multiflora		50
pisocarpa	3.00	30
polyantha.—*New*	3.50	35
setigera	3.00	30
Schizophragma hydrangeoides		30
Tecoma radicans.—*Trumpet Creeper*	2.50	25
Wistaria frutescens	2.50 & 5.00	25 & 50
" alba	5.00	50
magnifica	5.00	50
Sinensis	2.50	25

FERNS ETC.,

In the following list of Ferns will be found many which do best in a cool greenhouse, and such we have marked with a †. The tender varieties are marked with *. In choosing a place for planting out Ferns select a moist, shady spot, near rocks if possible, so that the more delicate species can have an opportunity to grow without being overgrown by the larger and more vigorous kinds.

	Per doz.	Each.
Adiantum pedatum.—(*Maidenhair*)	$2.00	20
* emarginatum	2.00	20
* tenerum		75
†Allosorus.—(*See Cryptogramme*)		
Aspidium acrostichoides	2.00	20
Goldianum	2.00	20
munitum	2.00	20
Asplenium angustifolium	1.50	15
ebeneum	1.50	15
Trichomanes	1.50	15
† parvulum	2.50	25
Botrychium lanceolatum	1.50	15
matricariæfolium	2.00	20
ternatum var. dissectum	1.50	15
" obliquum	1.50	15
Virginicum	1.50	15
Camptosorus rhizophyllus	1.50	15
*Cheilanthes Clevelandii	3.00	30
† gracillima	2.00	20
* microphylla	3.00	30
vestita	1.50	15

	Per doz.	Each.
†Cryptogramme acrostichoides	2.00	20
Dicksonia pilosiuscula	1.50	15
*Gymnogramme triangularis	2.50	25
Lygodium palmatum.—(*Hartford Fern*)	3.50	35
*Notholæna Newberryi	3.00	30
Onoclea Struthiopteris	3.50	35
†Ophioglossum vulgatum	1.50	15
Osmunda cinnamomea	2.00	20
Claytoniana	2.00	20
regalis	2.00	20
*Pellæa andromedæfolia	2.00	20
* atropurpurea	3.00	30
† densa	2.00	20
* Ornithopus	2.50	25
†Polypodium Californicum	2.00	20
† falcatum	2.50	25
* Plumula		50
vulgare	1.50	15
Pteris aquilina	2.00	20
Schizæa pusilla	3.00	30
Selaginella apus	1.50	15
Douglasii	2.00	20
Struthi opteris.—(*See Onoclea*)		
Woodsia Ilvensis	1.50	15
obtusa	1.50	15
Oregana	2.50	25
Woodwardia angustifolia	2.00	20
Virginica	2.00	20

ORCHIDS.

The following list contains all the finest species of N. A. Orchids. For most of them a sandy peat soil is to be preferred, in a spot, shaded, at least part of the day, from the sun, and also rather moist than dry.

	Per doz.	Each.
Aplectrum hyemale	3.00	30
Arethusa bulbosa.—(*Very beautiful*)	2.00	20
Calopogon pulchellus	1.50	15
Calypso borealis.—*Splendid for forcing in a cool greenhouse*	2.00	20

	Per doz.	Each.
Cypripedium acaule	1.50	15
arietinum	3.50	35
Calceolus		50
candidum	1.50	15
macranthum.—*New and fine*		50
montanum.—*Very fragrant*	2.00	20
pubescens	1.50	10
spectabile	2.00 to 5.00	20 to 50
Goodyera pubescens	1.50	15
repens	1.50	15
Habenaria blephariglottis	2.00	20
ciliaris	1.50	15
Hookeri	2.00	20
leucophæa	1.50	15
orbiculata	2.00	20
psycodes	2.00	20
Liparis liliifolia	1.50	15
Spiranthes cernua	1.50	15
gracilis	1.00	10
Tipularia discolor	2.50	25

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

The following species are all very showy and perfectly hardy. When planted in masses upon a lawn they produce a striking effect.

	Per doz.	Each.
Eragrostis tenuis.—*New and fine*	$5.00	50
Erianthus alopecuroides	3.00	30
Ravennæ	3.00	30
Eulalia Japonica, type.— *Very vigorous grower and with larger plumes than in either of its varieties.—Now offered for the first time*		$1.00
" variegata	$2.50, 5.00, 10.00 doz., 25, 50 and	1.00
" zebrina	2.50, 5.00, 10.00 doz., 25, 50 and	1.00
Festuca amethystina	2.50	25
glauca	3.00	30
Panicum virgatum	2.50	25
Stipa pennata	2.50	25
Uniola latifolia	3.00	30

We will send one plant of each of the above for $3.25.—Special rates will be given to persons desiring Grasses in quantities.

SHRUBS.

	Per doz.	Each.
Andromeda Mariana	3.00	30
polifolia	2.50	25
Azalea amæna	2.50	25
calendulacea		1.00
mollis—*Named Sorts*		2 & 3.00
Baccharis halimifolia	3.00	30
Berberis Thunbergii.—*New and fine*	5.00	50
Bryanthus empetriformis	3.00	30
Buddlea Lindleyana	3.00	30
Calluna vulgaris	2.50	25
" alba	5.00	50
Cassiope Mertensiana	3.00	30
Cedrela Sinensis		50 to 5.00
Daphne Cneorum	3.00	30
Deutzia crenata fl. pl.	2.50	25
gracilis	2.50	25
Erica carnea	3.00	30
Euonymus Japonicus variegatus	3.00	30
Exochorda grandiflora	2.50	25
Fallugia paradoxa		75
Hibiscus Syriacus variegatus	2.50	25
Hydrangea acuminata	2.50	25
arborescens	3.00	30
Hortensia speciosa	3.00	30
" Thomas Hogg	2.50	25
Otaksa	2.50	25
paniculata grandiflora	2.50	25 & 50
quercifolia	3.00	30
radiata	2.50	25
Rouei	2.50	25
stellata prolifera	2.50	25
Hypericum androsæmum	2.50	25
calycinum	3.00	30
Kalmianum	3.00	30
oblongifolium	2.50	25
patulum	2.50	25 & 50
Leiophyllum buxifolium	3.00	30
Ligustrum ovalifolium	2.50	25
Sinense	3.00	30

	Per doz.	Each
Magnolia glauca	3.00	30
Lenne 2 to 5 ft., each	1.50	to 3.00
Menziesia polifolia.—*New and fine*	3.00	30
Pachystima Canbyi	2.50	25
Myrsinites	3.00	30
Phellodendron Amurense.—*New and fine*	5.00	50
Potentilla fruticosa		25
Philadelphus Lewisii	3.00	30
Rhododendron Rhodora	5.00	50
Rhodotypus kerrioides	2.50	25
Rhus semialata	3.50	35
Rosa foliolosa	3.00	30
rugosa	3.00	30
Rubus Nutkanus	2.50	25
odoratus	2.50	25
Sambucus nigra variegata	2.50	25
Skimmia Japonica	2.50	25
Spiræa Thunbergii	2.50	25
sp. Japan	3.00	30
Van Houttii	2.50	25
Zanthorhiza apiifolia	3.00	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIVES or CIVES, (*Allium Schœnoprasum.*) 15c., $1.50 per doz.

A small onion, with long, very slender, dark green leaves, and in summer rather pretty heads of lilac flowers. Multiplies very rapidly, and makes a neat edging in the kitchen garden. The leaves appear very early, and are used for seasoning. One of those very old and common things that are difficult to find away from large cities. Flourishes in any garden soil.

TARRAGON, (*Artemisia Dracunculus.*).. .....25c., $2.50 per doz.

Cultivated for its foilage, which has a pleasant aromatic flavor. Under the name of *Estragon*, this is largely used by the French in salads, soups and sauces. Tarragon vinegar, used when the fresh leaves are out of season, is made by placing the leaves in a jar and covering with vinegar. This has been much sought after, but very difficult to procure, as it rarely ripens seeds.